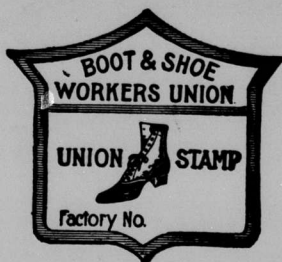




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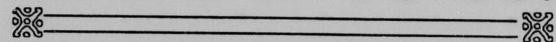
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## THE SECRETARY OF LABOR



An enthusiastic gathering greeted Secretary Wm. B. Wilson last Saturday evening in the auditorium of Building Trades Temple. The joint reception committee of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council was headed by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, the president of the Labor Council, who presided over the meeting. His Honor, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., extended a formal welcome on behalf of the city. In his introductory remarks President Gallagher referred to the Secretary as Plain Billy Wilson, "one of us." Mr. Wilson is a thorough trade unionist, and he expressed views on the topics nearest his heart as follows:

"The last time I was in your city was as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention here. Since that time you have gone through a trying experience, and, phoenix-like, your city has arisen from its ashes. It shows the spirit of your citizens. Your Mayor has referred to me as one who has risen from the ranks. I hope not. I think I understand the kindness in his remark, but I hope the time will never come when I shall have risen from the ranks, as I intend to remain one in the ranks.

"The trades union movement is much deeper and broader than most people consider it. Those who imagine that it deals only with wages and hours of labor have a narrow conception of it. The movement is for the general uplift of those who toil. Every act that is undertaken to this end is a part of it. The two greatest problems that have confronted civilization are production and distribution. The first has already been solved. Despite the dreary prediction of Malthus a century ago, this old world of ours is able to produce all we need.

### One Problem Unsolved.

"To solve the other it is necessary that we have equitable distribution. That the present system is not equitable we must admit. Some men in the brief period of a lifetime have acquired hundreds of millions of dollars, while others, plodding with all their energies and zeal, have been able to eke out only a bare existence. Thus equitable distribution is the problem that will have to be met. None has as yet discovered the solution of it.

"Those who believe that we have the solution already at hand say that every man is entitled to the social equivalent of his labor. That is a truism. But what is a social equivalent? With our division of labor it is difficult to answer. Yet every step by which those who toil get a larger share of what they produce is a step toward it.

"I know of no practical plan for the equitable distribution of the world's wealth, but a larger and larger wage for every worker is a step in the right direction.

"The law creating the Department of Labor aims at the solution of that problem. One of its duties is to act as a mediator between employer and employee. There can be no mediation between organized capital and unorganized labor. There can be no mediation, there can be no conciliation between employer and employee that does not presuppose collective bargaining, and there cannot be collective bargaining that does not presuppose trade unionism.

"How can you collectively bargain, how can you jointly deal with the employer unless you have a trade union through which to collectively bargain? The United States shows that it has accepted unionism because I have been made a mediator on strikes.

"I have taken the ground continuously from the time that I understood anything of the philosophy of the trade union movement that capital and labor were partners in production. I know that there are some in the trade union movement who do not agree with me apparently upon the surface, but even they willingly admit when they come to analyze it that while capitalists and laborers may not be partners, that capital and labor are partners.

"What is capital? Capital is the unconsumed product of previous labor, that which labor in the past has produced and which has not yet been used by society. It is distinguished from wealth in the fact that wealth may be something of natural origin, but capital is the unconsumed product of previous labor. Capital is represented in the machine which workmen use. It is unconsumed. It is still available for use. Capital is represented in the furnishing of the needs of life to the workmen, during the time that he is working upon any material until that which he is working upon is ready for use.

"In a primitive state of society capital may not have been materially essential for our welfare, but in a thoroughly organized society capital is essential. It makes our efforts more successful because it develops the machine, it gives us the machine; it is the machine. But while capital performs those functions in society, the real vitalizing force, the real force that makes production possible is the worker. You can take all of the capital that has ever been created and that is yet unconsumed and you may heap it, if you will—and it will take labor to heap it—you may heap it out anywhere on the earth's surface and it will remain there until time has rotted it into dust before the first act of production will be performed by it.

"It has no power, it has no force, it has no thinking capacity, it is lifeless, it is without the ability to produce. The vitalizing force is the force of labor. Labor is the power, labor is the philosopher's stone. Everything it touches turns

to wealth. Both of them, then, perform functions in production, both are entitled to a voice in determining what the terms of their partnership shall be in that production. Hence my contention that labor and capital are partners, and being partners in the work of production, each is entitled to an equal voice in determining what the terms of the partnership shall be. Heretofore capitalists have thought they could do as they pleased. If the Department of Labor can help to bring them together it will have helped to that extent to solve the problem of distribution. Enormous profits will gradually whittle down to legitimate return on the investment.

"Society has conceived, whether rightfully or wrongfully, that the best method of promoting the welfare of society is to convey titles to individuals in real estate and personal effects. It does it, however, not for the welfare of the individual, but for the welfare of the great mass of the people, and if any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he pleases and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, then he is creating a condition that will cause society to modify or to change these titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do, whenever in its judgment it deems it for the welfare of society to do it.

"Nothing so tends to give greater impetus to those who deny property rights than the enormous profits of certain concerns in this country. They have gone ahead on the old theory that a strong man could take what he wanted until a stronger one came along and prevented him. Now title is given to property for the protection of society at large. Thus, if misused, society may take it away by eminent domain. Vast fortunes created overnight have done more to foster the idea that this be done than anything else.

"The duty of the department of labor is to promote the welfare of the workers and everything in the world of labor is relevant to that department.

"Instead of strikes, wages should be made as high as possible as a return for producing capacity. I do not believe in compulsory arbitration, but both sides should work out their differences mutually; otherwise one or the other is always dissatisfied. I do not believe in arbitration except where the basis of the arbitration is laid down in advance. Failing in this, I do not believe that labor should strike except as a last resort, but it should reserve the right to do so, just as the manufacturer reserves the right to close down his plant. The department will do all it can to promote peace between capital and labor, based upon justice and fair play."



### IN DEFENSE OF NURSES' LAW.

Attorneys Henry B. Lister and A. W. Brouillet have filed in the United States District Court for the northern district of California a brief to sustain the 8-hour law for nurses. They appear in the case as friends of court, and their points are published for the benefit of the trade unionists in this and other States.

Title of the case: William B. Bosley, Peter L. Wheeler and Samuel H. Buteau, trustees of "The Samuel Merritt Hospital," and Ethel E. Nelson, a citizen and resident of this district, petitioners, vs. John P. McLaughlin, labor commissioner of the State of California, et al., defendants.

The following points are covered by the brief: Point One.

Petitioners state that the act of the Legislature of the State of California, referred to in the bill of complaint, deprives the petitioners of the right of freedom of contract guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees no such right; neither does any principle of law guarantee any such right, as will be seen by the following cases determined by the United States Supreme Court:

"Protection of laborer against himself—Legislature takes notice that employer and employee not upon an equal footing. It is well established that, so far as its regulations are valid, not being arbitrary or unrelated to a proper purpose, the Legislature undoubtedly may prevent them from being nullified by prohibiting contracts which, by modification or waiver, would alter or impair the obligation imposed.—Chicago, etc. R. Co. vs. McGuire, 219 U. S. 549; 55 L. Ed. 328, 31 S. Ct. 259.

"As was pointed out in Holden vs. Hardy, 169 U. S. 366, 42 L. Ed. 780, 18 S. Ct. 383: 'The Legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many States has corroborated, that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and that their interests are, to a certain extent, conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employees, while the latter are often induced by the fear of discharge to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such cases self-interest is often an unsafe guide, and the Legislature may properly interpose its authority. . . . But the facts that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself. 'The State still retains an interest in his welfare, however reckless he may be. The whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts, and when the individual health, safety and welfare are sacrificed or neglected, the State must suffer.'—Chicago, etc., R. Co. vs. McGuire, 219 U. S. 549."

#### Point Two.

The equal protection of the laws is not violated by the act of the California Legislature.

"As a limitation upon the police power. The fourteenth amendment does not operate to deprive the States of their lawful power, and of the right, in the exercise of such power, to resort to reasonable methods inherently belonging to the power exerted. On the contrary, the provisions of the due process clause restrain only those arbitrary and unreasonable exertions of power which are really within lawful State power, since they are so unreasonable and unjust as to impair or destroy fundamental rights.—American Land Co. vs. Zeiss, 219 U. S. 47.

"And in determining whether a person has been denied the equal protection of the laws or deprived of his property without due process of law in violation of the fourteenth amendment, we are to give to that amendment and to the alleged objectionable legislation a practical construction in the light of concrete facts and existing conditions, especially local conditions and the nature of the evil which it is sought to reach and correct. To quote the language of Mr. Justice Holmes in a recent case: 'We must be cautious about pressing the broad words of the fourteenth amendment to a drily logical extreme. Many laws which it would be vain to ask the court to overthrow could be shown, easily enough, to transgress a scholastic interpretation of one or another of the great guarantees in the bill of rights. They more or less limit the liberty of the individual, or they diminish the property to a certain extent. We have few scientifically certain criteria of legislation, and as it is often difficult to mark the line where what is called the police power of the States is limited by the constitution of the United States, judges should be slow to read into the latter the law making power.'—Noble State Bank vs. Haskell, 219 U. S. 104; followed in Shallenberger vs. First State Bank, 219 U. S. 114.

"Has no concern with the impolicy or injustice of legislation. The Legislature, being familiar with local conditions, is primarily the judge of the necessity of such enactments, and the mere fact that a court may differ with the Legislature in its views of public policy, or that judges may hold views inconsistent with the propriety of the legislation in question, affords no ground for judicial interference, unless the act in question is unmistakably and palpably in excess of legislative power.—Williams vs. Arkansas, 217 U. S. 79, 54 L. Ed. 673, 30 S. Ct. 493."

#### Point Three.

(a) The classification hereto referred to does not violate the equal protection of the laws.

"Tenement house act—Discrimination as to localities. The fact that the Tenement House Act (Laws 1901, p. 912, c. 334, Par. 100, as amended by Laws 1902, p. 937, c. 352, Par. 47), is applicable to tenement houses in cities of the first class only, does not render it a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, forbidding any State to deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.—Judgment, Tenement House Department of City of New York vs. Moeschon (1904), 72 N. E. 231, 179 N. Y. 325, 70 L. R. A. 704, 103 Am. St. Rep. 910, affirmed. Moeschon vs. Tenement House Department, 203 U. S. 583, 51 L. Ed. 328, 27 S. Ct. 781.

"Resident physicians or assistant physicians at hospitals, and students on hospital or dispensary duty or in the office of physicians, physicians and surgeons from other States, or residing on the borders of a neighboring State, army and navy surgeons, chiropodists, midwives and masseurs, could be exempted by Code Pub. Gen. Laws Md. 1904, art. 43 Par. 101, from the provisions of that article for the registration of physicians, without rendering the statute invalid as denying the equal protection of the laws.—Watson vs. Maryland, 218 U. S. 173, 54 L. Ed. 987, 30 S. Ct. 644."

"Since hospitals may be and very often are the subject of State or municipal regulation control, and employment in them may be by boards responsible to public authority under State law or municipal ordinance, the conduct of such institutions may be regulated by such laws or municipal regulations as may not reach the general practitioner of medicine. In any event, it can not be said that these exceptions are so wholly arbitrary and have such slight relation to the objects to be attained by the law as to require the courts to strike them down as a denial of the equal protection of the law, within the meaning of the

federal constitution.—Watson vs. Maryland, 218 U. S. 173."

(b) "Discrimination between male and female employees. Rights under the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution are not infringed by the limitation of the hours of labor of women employed in laundries to ten hours daily which is made by Oregon Laws, 1903, p. 148, although like legislation affecting male employees may be invalid.—Muller vs. Oregon, 208 U. S. 412."

(c) Neither is it violated because of the omission of certain classes.

"Before a law of this kind can be declared violative of the fourteenth amendment as an un-

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reasonable classification of the subjects of such legislation because of the omission of certain classes, the court must be able to say that there is 'no fair reason for the law that would not require with equal force its extension to others whom it leaves untouched.'—*Missouri, etc., R. Co. vs. May*, 194 U. S. 267, 269; *Watson vs. Maryland*, 218 U. S. 173."

**"Extreme exactness not required.** Classification must have relation to the purpose of the Legislature. But logical appropriateness of the inclusion or exclusion of objects or persons is not required. A classification may not be merely arbitrary, but necessarily there must be great freedom of discretion, even though it result in "ill-advised, unequal, and oppressive legislation."—*Heath, etc., Mfg. Co. vs. Worst*, 207 U. S. 338.

"Exact wisdom and nice adaptation of remedies are not required by the fourteenth amendment, nor the crudeness nor the impolicy nor even the injustice of State laws redressed by it.—*Heath, etc., Mfg. Co. vs. Worst*, 207 U. S. 338."

**"Courts not to pass upon mere policy or expediency.** Although there may be room for controversy as to whether a statute is or was necessary, yet, if it cannot be said that it is so unreasonable as to justify the court in adjudging that it is merely an arbitrary exercise of power and not germane to the objects which the said Legislature evidently had in view, it is a valid enactment and cannot be declared unconstitutional by the courts. Much may be done by a State under its police power which many may regard as an unwise exertion of governmental authority. But the federal courts have no power to overthrow such local legislation, simply because they do not approve it, or because they deem it unwise or inexpedient. And although the means employed by the State to accomplish an object which it is entitled to accomplish, may be deemed unwise and inexpedient and not the best or most effective which might have been employed, they will not be condemned or disregarded by the courts if they have a real relation to that object—*Chicago, etc., R. Co. vs. Arkansas*, 219 U. S. 453; *Brodnax vs. Missouri*, 219 U. S. 285; *Waters-Pierce Oil Co. vs. Deselms*, 212 U. S. 159; *Home Tel., etc., Co. vs. Los Angeles*, 211 U. S. 265, 281; *McLean vs. Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539.

"The legislature, being familiar with local conditions, is primarily the judge of the necessity of police enactments. The mere fact that a court may differ with the Legislature in its views of public policy, or that judges may hold views, inconsistent with the propriety of the legislation in question, affords no grounds for judicial interference, unless the act in question is unmistakably and palpably in excess of legislative power.—*Williams vs. Arkansas*, 217 U. S. 79; *Laurel Hill Cemetery vs. San Francisco*, 216 U. S. 358; *Jacobson vs. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11."

**"Police power as restricted by the fourteenth amendment.** Neither the fourteenth amendment, broad and comprehensive as it is, nor any other amendment was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education, and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the State, develop its resources, and add to its wealth and prosperity—*Keller vs. United States*, 213 U. S. 138; *Northern Pac. R. Co. vs. Duluth*, 208 U. S. 583."

**"Statute invalid as to other persons or classes—Possibility of unconstitutional construction on enforcement in other cases.** A judgment of a State court which does not so enforce a State statute as to deprive the party complaining of rights which are protected by the federal constitution will not be reversed in the Supreme Court of the United States because such statute, when enforced against a class to which the party com-

plaining does not belong, may work a deprivation of such constitutional rights.—*Judgment, State vs. Lee* (1905), 59 A. 1118, affirmed; *Lee vs. New Jersey*, 207 U. S. 67."

Following out the principles enumerated in the foregoing cases it must be clear that the petitioner, Ethel E. Nelson, being employed in the dual capacity of a storekeeper and a pharmacist, may be treated as falling within the statute on either of her employments. On the face of the bill of complaint she cannot state that she is a pharmacist, because there is nothing to show that her duties as a pharmacist would employ her more than eight hours a day. Suppose her duties as a pharmacist would not exceed six hours a day, it would not then fall within the scope of the law. Suppose she was employed as a scrub woman. Would it be said that, after working eight hours in scrubbing floors, it would violate the police powers of the State to prevent her working several hours more at the delicate duty of making prescriptions, frequently involving dangerous poisons, for sick people? And would it be utterly arbitrary and unreasonable for the State to pass a law that would prohibit her so doing?

There is another distinction attempted to be drawn in this case between graduate nurses and apprentice nurses, and such a distinction is not in the slightest degree arbitrary or unreasonable. An apprentice is defined in the *Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law*, Vol. II, p. 489, as follows: "An apprentice is one who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual or company for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, etc., in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him."

It is too elementary to inform the court that from time immemorial, both in England and the United States, special laws applicable to apprentices have always been recognized as valid.

It is also contended by the petitioners that the petitioner, Ethel E. Nelson, could work more than eight hours a day under the statute, in a regular drug store, but a drug store being a mercantile establishment the court must take judicial notice that this contention is not correct. But, apart from that, as she is also a storekeeper in an ordinary mercantile establishment, she would clearly fall within the statute, since the statute refers particularly to stores.

Another point was raised—that this law would prevent Sisters of Charity from working more than eight hours; but such a contention is absurd, for the court must take judicial notice that, under the laws of the State of California, members of a voluntary, unincorporated association are not employees. Sisters of Charity do not go out to work for a salary as employees; they devote their lives to charity and religion and, as such, are independent agents.

The question of female doctors need not be considered, as it is not involved in this case, and, being a mere moot question, would subserve no good purpose.

It is also absurd to say that a hospital may not be a separate classification without violating the fourteenth amendment. A hospital is unquestionably a place where the attendants are brought in close contact with disease germs and where long enforced labor would be especially liable to result in sickness. Such classifications have been regarded constitutional in the following cases:

"The provision of Laws 1901, p. 912, c. 334, Par. 100, as amended by Laws 1902, p. 937, c. 352, Par. 47, requiring all school sinks in existing tenement houses in cities of the first class to be removed, is a constitutional exercise of the police power of the States for the protection of the public health, and does not violate the constitutional provision against taking private property for public use without just compensation, in so far as it applies

to existing buildings. Neither is it a violation of the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment because applicable to tenement houses only in cities of the first class.—*Judgment, Tenement House Department of City of New York vs. Moeschon* (1904), 72 N. E. 231, 179 N. Y. 325, 70 L. R. A. 704, affirmed; *Moeschen vs. Tenement House Dept.*, 203 U. S. 583.

**"Cemeteries.** *Laurel Hill Cemetery Co. vs. San Francisco*, 216 U. S. 358, 54 L. Ed. 515, 30 S. Ct. 301.

"A cemetery association owning a burial ground within the limites of the City and County of San Francisco is not deprived of its property without due process of law, contrary to the constitution U. S., 14th amendment, by an ordinance forbidding the burial of the dead within those limits—*Decree* (1907), 93 P. 70, 152 Cal. 464, 14 A. & E. Ann. Cas. 1080, affirmed. *Laurel Hill Cemetery vs. San Francisco*, 216 U. S. 358, 54 L. Ed. 515, 30 S. Ct. 301."

### THE COLISEUM.

The Coliseum, or the Flavian Amphitheatre, was the largest of the amphitheatres and stands (or rather what remains of it) in the Forum at Rome. Its erection was commenced in the year 72 A. D. and formally dedicated ten years later. The upper story, however, was not added until the first half of the following century and believed solely for the purpose of working the vast "velarium" (a silken awning) which was stretched by sailors over the auditorium to shield the spectators from the strong rays of the sun.

The building is elliptical in plan and measures 626 feet through the longer axis; the lesser one, 513 feet. The arena measured 287 feet by 180 feet and was surrounded by a wall 15 feet in height at the top of which were iron gratings to protect the spectators. Banked about the arena were the marble seats arranged in four tiers or galleries. It is recorded that 80,000 people could be accommodated. Underneath the seats are the corridors and stair cases. The dens for the wild animals were located immediately beneath the lower tier of seats and opened out upon the arena.

There were 80 entrances, two of which were reserved for the Emperor and his suite. The remaining ones were for the use of the general public; most of these were numbered and gave access to all parts of the auditorium.

Aside from its historical interest and as a monument of architectural grandeur the Coliseum affords an example of stonemasonry of much interest to stonemasons. In an earlier issue of the "Journal" it was stated that the ancient Roman builders were the first to employ the arch as an external constructive feature. They also developed the arch on circle—the arch on a circular plan.

In the Coliseum we have an excellent example of the use of the arch in its most complicated form, for here it is on an elliptical plan, and unlike a true circle, the curve varies and necessitated almost a complete change of patterns for each arch—very few duplications being possible. Our fellow-craftsmen of two thousand years ago were evidently pretty well versed in the knowledge of "lines."

The noble ruins of the Coliseum stand today—a monument to the architectural splendor and the constructive genius of a past age. It is viewed by thousands of visitors every year and perhaps the thought that most solemnly and silently impresses itself on each one is: Christianity is free—but oh what an awful price was paid for its liberty!—Joseph Blasey in *Stonemason's "Journal."*

He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.—Fuller.



**WORK ON EXPOSITION.**

Director of Works Harris D. H. Connick, in a report just submitted to President Moore, declares that the Palace of Machinery is 93 per cent completed. He states that very little more carpenter work is to be done; that the window frames are all in place and are being glazed; that the skylights are completely glazed, and the roof about completed.

**Palace of Education.**

All wall framing and sheathing is in place. The dome is rapidly nearing completion. The building is now ready for staff work and plastering. The average number of men employed during the past month has been 175.

**Palace of Food Products.**

The erection of the superstructure of this building practically started on the first day of October, and its erection since then has been phenomenal. About 80 per cent of the frame work is in place. The glazing of the roof skylight is in place. The average number of men employed has been 185.

**Palace of Agriculture.**

The contractors are preparing to raise the superstructure and progress has been made upon the concrete fire walls.

**Liberal Arts Palace.**

The entire floor work has been completed and the erection of columns and trusses was started early in the month and about 275,000 feet was raised in the air. The total of lumber incorporated in the building up to date was 1,800,000 feet. The average number of men employed during the month has been 110.

**Manufacturers' Building.**

One-fourth of the framing material has been installed and about 310,000 feet of lumber are in place. Parts of the building are ready to receive staff and the work in the staff shop is going forward rapidly and satisfactorily.

**Transportation Building.**

About 2,100,000 feet of lumber has been placed. The framing of the superstructure is being carried on, but through lack of steel it will be impossible to start erection for another month.

**Auditorium.**

Cast iron bases, first tier of columns, first story steel and a portion of the second floor steel have been erected. The contractor still has sixty days to complete this work and he will have little difficulty in doing it.

**Varied Industries Building.**

The floor has been completed and the erection of the superstructure under way. More than 450,000 feet of lumber has been placed in the floor and a like amount was placed in the superstructure. All the staff has been cast and the south and east fronts are ready to receive same. About 185 men have been engaged on this building.

**Mines and Metallurgy Building.**

To date 1,450,000 feet of lumber have been used in the superstructure and flooring. Walls are being framed as fast as the structure goes up, and they will be ready to set staff almost at once. A very large portion of the staff has been cast.

Director Connick in his report also shows that 44,989 feet of high-pressure water system piping has been installed; that there are 165 head of stock with proper equipment busily engaged in grading the main roadway in the concessions district, grading the Fine Arts pool and doing other work; that the plumbing in all the exhibit palaces is going on apace, and in most instances has been completed.

The four fire stations in the various sections of the exposition site are nearing completion. He also states that the well at Lobos Square has been coupled up and in use for supplying the entire exposition needs, and that other wells are being bored, with promise of good water supply.

The drill grounds and race track are progressing satisfactorily and that up to date about 23,500 cubic yards of material have been excavated hauled and spread, and some of the preliminary rolling and finishing has been done; that the drainage system for the drill grounds and race track has been completed.

The Government warehouses have been moved from the site and have been placed on foundations in their new locations in the Presidio. The first shipment of steel for the Fine Arts Palace will arrive in this city early in January.

The director of the works states that fifty men are engaged in the enlargement of sculpture for the exposition.

The sowing of the beds in the south garden for lawn has been completed and the entire area has been covered with a carpet of green. Up to date 670 pines in variety and ranging in height from 12 to 24 feet have been boxed and bottomed and are ready for shipment. In the nursery are 45,000 cuttings of geraniums, and the balance of the work of this department has consisted of the upkeep of the nurseries at Tennessee Hollow, north and south gardens, aquarium garden and grounds surrounding the Service building and lawn in the railway terminal yard.

**AN APPEAL FROM TEXAS.**

Fourteen men have been thrown in jail in Texas, one of them has already received a life sentence, and another a term in prison for 25 years. Eleven are still awaiting trial at San Antonio, and their lawyers say that six of them are in serious danger of being sent to the gallows.

These cases have their origin in the regulations forbidding men from entering Mexico with arms. The prisoners were trying to cross the international boundary and were attacked without warning by Texas officials who killed one of their party. In a subsequent encounter they lost two more men and two were wounded. They themselves killed a deputy sheriff, for which the murder charge has been brought against them.

The affair has created great sympathy among all who live near the border and are opposed to government of the Huerta order. An association has been formed to give the affair publicity and enlist funds for the legal defense of the accused men.

Headquarters of the association will furnish any information desired. Address Rangel-Cline Defense Fund, per Victor Cravello, P. O. box 1891, Los Angeles, Cal.

**WHERE WAS LABOR?**

There were two features of the aqueduct celebration that seem to call for attention on the part of labor. One of these features was the absence of labor in the formalities and the other was the presence of a number of small boys of just about the spankable age in the down-town parade of the second day.

These little lads, fine appearing boys, marched along in military formation, uniformed and armed with guns that were just as serviceable as any carried by the grown-up soldiers in the parade. That was one of the blighting disgraces of the parade—that company of armed children!

In the two days of celebration labor was absent. The great throngs of working men who built the aqueduct were missing. Where were they? Should they not have been there? And if the spirit of co-operation, the spirit of work for the work's sake and for the sake of all the people, had animated the great project throughout, they would have been there to cheer and to grasp hands and to rejoice over the completion of their mighty task.

Where were the men who did the work?—Los Angeles "Citizen."

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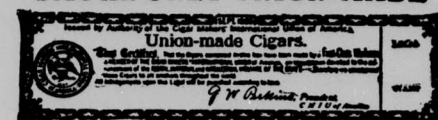
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**A. F. OF L. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.**

In the report of the executive council to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor it is stated that the council has under consideration the advisability and practicability of establishing a legal department. The report says:

"The increasing need of social and labor legislation that has been a development of the changes in our methods of production, transportation and communication; the widening scope of legislation, both state and national; the increasing functions of political agents; the custom of American courts to legislate by interpreting law—all these tendencies have made the workers realize that courts and laws have a very real influence on their lives.

"Such developments have convinced the executive council that a legal department should be organized, connected with the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, and under the direction of the officers of the Federation. This department should act in an advisory capacity to all local organizations in need of legal or legislative advice. It should be its duty to determine upon the best methods and practices in pleading in civil suits, so that the workers involved in such suits might not have to suffer because of ill-advised methods or errors in judgment on the part of attorneys. Another purpose of such department is to establish uniformity of pleading and practices in the courts of all states and municipalities.

"Particularly in cases arising out of injunctions, contempt and anti-trust suits, there is need that the rights and the liberty of the workers be protected by furnishing them with the best expert advice that can be secured. Financial disabilities have in the past brought hardships and injustice to many of America's toilers.

"In addition, many lawyers capable in nearly all respects are often defective insofar as fundamental principles are involved in pleadings, particularly so far as they affect what is known as labor cases. They have accepted practices and precedents rather than fundamental and essential principles.

"Another function of the proposed department would be to give legal advice to local organizations upon legislation. We of America have been made to realize that effective law-making that secures the purpose intended and will withstand the scrutiny of the courts requires technical information of the law. Labor has wasted much effort and time in securing the enactment of laws that because of form, wording or content matter failed to secure the desired result. This central legal department would determine upon the best methods and forms of legislation and would supply models for legislation to the local bodies. As a result there would be a strong force working for the unification of the laws of the states and for the reform of legal methods and practices along lines in harmony with the best interests of all the people.

"This matter is of great importance to our movement, to all the workers, and to all the people of this country, for the establishment of such a central advisory department would make itself felt for justice and freedom throughout the whole country. Its very importance makes it a matter upon which greatest care must be exercised, that it be organized upon the best principles.

"We recommend that the executive council be authorized to establish a legal department for the purpose of drafting laws for uniform legislation and preparing briefs to be used by attorneys in labor cases."

"Tumults," says Dan Beard, "are caused by the fixed rocks—the Conservatives—in the stream of progress." The real agitator is the Conservative.—"The Public," Chicago.

**DRY STATE CAMPAIGN.**

A State convention was called to meet in Los Angeles at 10 o'clock, November 19th, for the purpose of deciding whether or not a campaign immediately shall be inaugurated to secure the submission and adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution that shall forever prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes in the State.

The basis of representation will be one delegate from every church, Good Templar Lodge, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Christian Endeavor Society, Prohibition Party, Club of Committee, Anti-Saloon League, Epworth League, Sunday School or other temperance, religious or moral reform organization that stands against the continued existence of the liquor traffic. One additional delegate will be allowed for every one hundred members above the first one hundred or major fraction thereof in any church, club, association or union.

**DETAINING WITNESSES.**

A man who had committed no crime, was kept in the Sacramento county jail three weeks, because he was unable to give bonds to appear as a witness at the trial of one Bert Ford, accused of having attempted to pick this man's pockets in a saloon.

The police judge defends his commitment of Maudlin to jail, on the ground that it is customary to "detain" witnesses in cases of the kind, if unable to give bonds for their appearance when wanted.

That is true. Such outrages are of daily occurrence, in most if not all our cities. It is one of the misfortunes of poverty in this country that a poor man who has been robbed, or has seen somebody commit a crime, may be locked up in jail for an indefinite period in order that he shall be on hand to give testimony when it is wanted.

But the fact that such wrongs are common does not make them legal nor justifiable. With money or friends, the man could have obtained a speedy release by habeas corpus proceedings.

Sections 878 to 882 of the Penal Code of the State provide that a witness in penal cases may be required to give bonds. But, if it shall appear, "on oath of the witness or any other person," that he is unable to do so, Section 882 provides for taking his deposition, in the presence of the defendant, and also that the witness thereupon shall be discharged. Such deposition may be used on the trial of the defendant.

**S. P. STRIKE ENDED.**

The strike of operating employees of the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana was ended Monday, November 17th, when the railroad yielded to demands of the men to meet a federated committee of the four unions in the controversy. The men were ordered to resume work immediately.

Within thirty minutes after the announcement was made that the strike had been ended, wheels which had been idle began to turn in the Houston railroad yards. The railroad did not attempt to move any freight after operating employees in Louisiana and Texas went on strike last Thursday night a week ago.

Approximately 2500 trainmen and enginemen were involved in this strike.

Referring to the Rand miners' scourge, phthisis, a writer in "Reynolds' Newspaper" says: "When once a man descends into the mine he knows that his days are numbered. He may live three years, but he will not live six."

Speaking at a public meeting in England, a Unitarian preacher stated that whilst the Rand mine owners had been piling up dividends of 220 per cent, no less than 100,000 lives had been sacrificed since 1902.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1913.

Capital is international and the labor movement must likewise be international in its operations to meet the new conditions that are being created through the concentration of the capital of the world in fewer hands.

City Attorney Long states that he will be ready in December to begin a legal fight to dissolve the injunction held by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company against the enforcement of the 75-cent gas rate ordinance. The gas company is at present collecting the 85-cent rate for gas. The City Attorney expresses confidence that the city's suit will be successful.

The Supervisors voting for a close corporation in the matter of the miscalled "Municipal" Opera House were: Bancroft, Cagliari, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McCarthy, Vogelsang, Payot and Murdock. Those voting for American principles were: A. J. Gallagher, George Gallagher, Oscar Hocks, R. McLeran and Edward Nolan.

The committee appointed by the North Panhandle Improvement Club to investigate the expense of elections in San Francisco has completed its work and reported. At the last primary election approximately 66,000 votes were cast out of a total registration of 143,000. There were 673 precincts and an average of 96 votes were polled at each. In a number of booths there were as few as 40 or 50 votes cast. In certain localities there were two election booths in one block, while in some places there were three booths on a corner. The committee believes that the number of precincts should be reduced from 673 to 350 or 400. This would have resulted in a saving of about \$25,000 at the last primary election and another \$25,000 could have been saved in the election of November 11th.

City Attorney Long, at the request of Auditor Boyle, has given an opinion concerning the arrangement by which city employees use their own automobiles and receive the transportation allowance of \$45 a month for the upkeep of their machines.

Long says it is illegal, being forbidden by section 6 of article 16 of the charter, which provides that no officer or employee of the city and county shall become directly or indirectly interested in the performance of any contract payable from the municipal treasury. He regards it as an implied contract.

It is admitted that the arrangement, which had the Supervisors' sanction, was made in good faith to promote efficiency. Each of the employees now using his own auto formerly had a horse and buggy, which the city hired for \$45 a month. Complaint was made by stable-keepers, whose city patronage was reduced by the use of autos, and they filed a protest with the Auditor.

## International Conciliation

Declaring that the movement for international conciliation and peace must start from this side of the Atlantic and that the people of America are peculiarly fitted to take the lead in such a movement on account of their genius for the rapid solution of problems, Bernard Noel Langdon-Davies spoke before the Labor Council at its weekly meeting on "International Conciliation." He is from Cambridge University and is speaking throughout the United States and Canada under the auspices of the American Association for International Conciliation.

"There are three kinds of people in the world," he said. "The first sees no problems to solve, the second sees problems, but does not know how to solve them, and the third can see the problems and solve them. To the last class belong the American people. The problem of war and armaments is serious because it stands in the way of all the other problems of civilization."

After saying that in the double problem of war and armed peace the latter was nearly as serious because it was a constant drain on the resources of a nation, he called attention to the fact that England spent \$400,000,000 annually on armaments and that 10,000,000 people in the country were hungry.

He called attention to the fact that large armaments have never succeeded in solving the problem, and never will, and the argument that the only way to be sure of peace is to have armaments so strong that no nation will dare to attack is folly, for one must necessarily be stronger than another.

The argument for no armaments was no good unless influenced by public opinion, and when it comes to a dinner, "we prefer to be the diners rather than the dined."

"Men and nations are led by phrases without understanding the idea which underlies the phrases," he said. "Men are continually led by phrases without considering their meaning, and the phrases of diplomatic politics of today are those of the dynasties of old and are not applicable to modern democratic countries."

"Lord Roberts does not know what England is to do with the militants, with Ireland or any other home problem two months in advance, but in his speeches he can tell just what Germany is to do for the next ten years and what all her people are thinking about. It is the same in Germany. In the United States every one knows just what Japan is to do and more armaments are asked for to protect the country against Japanese invasion. Canada subscribes to the support of the British fleet, so that this fleet may protect her from Japan. Australia has inaugurated compulsory military service and the children are being taught to think of a possible Japanese invasion, while China is committed to a policy of a large army and navy."

"For three hundred years Japan enjoyed peace and prosperity and then woke up. Within a short time she had fought two short wars and terminated both successfully. Her people are now paying 50 per cent of their taxes for armament. Is it probable that they want to increase this amount by taking on the United States, Germany and Great Britain either singly or all together?"

As to the advantages of conquest, he said they were nil, and as far as territorial gain went he called attention to the fact that the land the Bulgarians have taken from Turkey has cost \$100 an acre, and it is still privately owned. He showed that it was the best men of a nation who went to war when it came, and the future generations were the descendants of those weaklings who stayed at home; also that national honor, no more than personal honor, could be satisfied or changed by resort to arms. The more virile nations, he said, were not those which were continually fighting.

"The thing that governs a nation is public opinion," said the speaker, "and it is public opinion that must be influenced. That and study along the lines of the 'Great Illusion,' and propagating those views, will build up such a public opinion. America is peculiarly fitted to take the lead in such an assertion of policy and definite action, for it stands apart from others and because its people have developed a genius for the rapid solution of problems. I am convinced that it is from this side of the Atlantic that the movement for peace must come."

The speaker had not time to outline his position on the general strike as a means to prevent war. The following is taken from a pamphlet distributed by him to supply omissions in his argument:

"There are many in England and in America who will not listen to us, because, they say, they have a weapon in the general strike which will prove more effective in the cause of peace than ours."

"Doubtless the general strike would be effective to stop, possibly, to avert, war. It is not my concern to be opposed to it or in favor of it. Certain difficulties, however, I would point out. Until you have a great majority of the laborers of all civilized nations organized your remedy is almost useless; it would probably serve but to protract a war and to make it in each case a double war, internal as well as external. Supposing, moreover, that you have got your great majority, you have still the problem of armed peace to solve and public opinion has not yet evolved the solution of that. Moreover, on the way, while you are forming your organization, you are bound to evoke from fellow-laborers and others bitter hostility and opposition; for, rightly or wrongly, they feel that there is in your position an element of treachery to the idea of nationality which they respect and love. Finally, I fail to see what there is in your scheme which is inconsistent with a vigorous prosecution of ours. The general strike to prevent war would at least cause vast loss and suffering and want; surely if the peoples can evolve a public opinion which will accomplish its ends without the necessity of its terrible operation, its supporters would be the better pleased."



## Fluctuating Sentiments

I am King of Time, Master of Death, Father of Life! With a scythe in my hands, I walk in a world as limitless as space, for I am King of Time. I watched the soldiers of Rome go forth to conquer all that lives. I saw the soldiers of Rome fall by the roadside. They are no more. I saw the Greeks build a temple under the soft, blue sky. I saw the glorious columns reach up for immortality—and I gave it to them. For I give eternal life only to the beautiful. The conquerors have withered into nothingness. The masters of men have gone to dust. The great have fallen before me. For I, King of Time, give immortality only to things of beauty. Oh, Children of Time, if you would live forever, build a temple or sing a song!—Emanuel Julius.

The work had reached the torturing, all-deciding hour of regression, that hour when, in every forward march, there comes a struggle, a forced halt. One ceases to advance, one even recedes, the ground that has been gained seems to crumble away, and it appears as if one would never reach one's goal. And this, too, is the hour when, with firmness of mind and unconquerable faith in final victory, heroes make themselves manifest. One ought never to throw up a task; if it needs twenty years, thirty years, a whole lifetime, one still ought to persevere with it. Obstacles are inevitable on the road, and ought to be anticipated. The task is our child. There is some of our blood in it. We owe it all our strength, soul, flesh and mind.—Zola.

The goal does not appear; the results are long in coming. Our work languishes. There seems everywhere increase of deafness and blindness. But do not despair. For after all, these seasons of halting have nothing in them but what is normal. There are halts, rests, and breathing times in the march of nations as there are winters in the progress of the seasons. To blame is foolish—to stimulate a necessity. Ah! there are times when one might wish to cry out against the sluggishness of man. But let no force be wasted, nor time. Gird up the loins, make the slow step a quick march—horizon after horizon—conquest after conquest—and finally the last rush on the last ditch of reaction. Forward, ever forward!—Hugo.

The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than in showing a great deal yourself. He who goes out of your company, pleased with his own facetiousness and ingenuity, will the sooner come into it again. Most men had rather please than admire you, and seek less to be instructed and diverted than approved and applauded, and it is certainly the most delicate sort of pleasure, to please another. But that sort of wit which employs itself insolently in criticising and censuring the words and sentiments of others in conversation, is absolute folly; for it answers none of the ends of conversation. He who uses it neither improves others, is improved himself, nor pleases any one.—Benjamin Franklin.

We must learn to reawaken and keep ourselves awake, not by mechanical aids, but by an infinite expectation of the dawn, which does not forsake us in our soundest sleep. I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue, and so to make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

## Wit at Random

A traveler who believed himself to be the sole survivor of a shipwreck upon a cannibal isle hid for three days, in terror of his life. Driven out by hunger, he discovered a thin wisp of smoke rising from a clump of bushes inland, and crawled carefully to study the type of savages about it. Just as he reached the clump he heard a voice say: "Why in hell did you play that card?" He dropped on his knees and, devoutly raising his hands, cried:

"Thank God, they are Christians!"—"Everybody's."

"I took off my shoes and crept upstairs, and into the bedroom without being detected," he said. "But just as I was going to get into bed my wife half awakened and said, 'Is that you, Fido?'"

"What did you do?" everyone asked.

"Do? What would anybody do? I got down beside the bed and licked her hand."

Maud—What in the world made you buy more postage stamps?

Ethel—Why I went into the drug store to get some face powder, and who should be there but Jack.

The Marketer—Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it?

The Butcher—No, ma'am; I weighed it first.—Toledo "Blade."

The Judge—Madam, do you understand an oath?

The Lady—I ought to. I have been married twenty-five years.—"Labor Leader."

The trial of a notorious old moonshiner was over and he had been found guilty. The judge lectured him severely on his long criminal record, and then sentenced him to thirty-six years' imprisonment, saying that the court had no feeling of anger toward him, but only of pity.

The prisoner listened stolidly, and said as he left the courtroom:

"Well, I suah am glad he wasn't mad at me."

"Burr-r-r!" went the telephone and the following dialogue ensued:

"Are you there?"

"Yes."

"Who are you, please?"

"Watt."

"What is your name, please?"

"Watt's my name."

"Yes, what is your name?"

"I say my name is Watt—John Watt."

"Oh! Well, I'm coming round to see you this afternoon."

"All right. Are you Jones?"

"No, I'm Knott."

"Who are you then, please?"

"Will Knott."

"Why won't you?"

"I say my name is William Knott."

"Oh! I beg pardon."

"Then you'll be in this afternoon if I come round, Watt?"

"Certainly, Knott."

"Burr-r-r!" went the ring-off; and Knott, as he sat down again at his desk, began to ponder whether Watt said he would be in or not.—"Tit-Bits."

The Wife—I think those biscuits I've made are very nice.

The Husband—Yes, dear.

"What is your opinion?"

"I don't think my opinion could give the matter any additional weight."—Yonkers "Statesman."

## Miscellaneous

### HIS VACATION.

By Bro. Doolittle.

Oh! I had a fine vacation, for I went to Greece and Rome,  
And I visited the Rockies and Niagara at home,  
And I saw the rolling Niger, and the lion in his lair,  
And the great Sahara Desert with its sun and sand and glare.  
Then I viewed the Tower of London and the traffic of the Strand,  
And the cottages and castles and the glens of Ireland,  
And I felt the gloomy grandeur of the Highlands round me rise,  
Ere I skipped across to Russia, where the snow forever flies.

China next with eyes delighted with its tombs and temples old,  
And its mandarins and pirates and its rice and rags and gold;  
And Japan before me passing left a vision fair and bright,  
Framed in purple of the iris and the cherry blossom's white.  
Yes, I had a grand vacation, just the best that I could seek,  
And I saw a lot of countries, though I only had a week.  
I enjoyed it every minute, it was over all too soon—  
For I spent it at the movies every blessed afternoon.

The trade union movement does not need inflammatory language or falsehood to enable it to progress. The cause is so just that simple truth, stated in moderation, is sufficient to promote a steady and healthy growth as time goes on. Every obstacle in the past has been surmounted in this simple, straightforward manner, and there is no need for the wild and baseless assertions of the irrational world savers who prate about industrial unionism of the one big union type.

### BE NATURAL.

By George Matthew Adams.

The whole world vibrates in tune with the human being that acts himself. Most of us are on parade. We see too many eyes centered our way. We estimate too highly and too falsely our own worth. Instead of being busy at our job, we worry for fear other people may fail to know we are busy at it.

Work as though no one sees, but with the feeling that in time everyone will see.

Naturalness is inherent, therefore it cannot be acquired. It is false standards and wrong ideals and life misunderstood that bring unnaturalness. Unnaturalness is a species of imitation—it's turning your real self around and seeking to make it walk backwards. Be natural and you will be your strongest self. Also, you will be what no other human being can be. For no two of us are exactly alike or have ability in duplicate.

Work as though no one sees, but with the feeling that in time everyone will see.

Dress naturally, talk naturally, eat naturally—live naturally. Fuss not, flurry not, but be strong in the knowledge of latent ability and reserve power, sure to count at the proper moment, mute in evidence that it pays to be natural at all times—to think and act as though under the direct eye of a great and just Master.



## KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG.

By T. E. Zant.

The real estate men of this State are doing the State more harm than any other one cause, not excepting the condition of the money market.

The injurious effect of their greed and extortionate prices is more far-reaching and harmful than the benefits that should come from their organizing efforts to promote enterprise and colonization.

The three largest colonizing land companies of the State are now in financial toils which is the natural result of their over-worked methods. Twenty-five dollars an acre land cannot be made \$300 an acre land simply by printing something about it and coloring up the easy payment plan. Advertising methods induce people to go on raw land expecting to get quick returns, although experience proves that it takes four or five years to get the raw land into full production and a large sum of money is necessary to make improvements and live while bringing the land into productivity; besides a farm must grow live stock to make it pay, and it takes money to stock up. The rancher, if he has survived to the point of making his farm productive, finds that he has yet the land company's profit to pay and that means years of hard work for a dead horse, the principal and interest on the balance due the land company; a herculean task.

In the land companies' advertising methods they select those isolated instances where choice spots of land are handled by persons qualified by experience and training to exercise good judgment in diversifying their crops, and who know when and how to irrigate and have the means to develop the land and stock it without delay.

The alluring advertisement makes the adventurer optimistic and fills him with great hope, but when failure and disappointment comes, he becomes pessimistic and no amount of advertising will counteract his influence to discourage prospective investors.

The Solano Irrigated Farm Land Company, the West Sacramento Land Company, the Natoma Consolidated, the Kuhn Syndicate, the Los Angeles Investment Co. with its \$20,000,000 capitalization, are all now financially tied up—the reaction of their pluck-me methods. The investors are learning that they cannot get returns on the prices asked and that they failed to get into their net flocks large enough to carry their schemes. It is not the fate of the individual land company or the adventurous investor that we are now concerned about, but the effect on the State's welfare, the community interest. The discouragement of the "back to the land" program so ardently promulgated by the economist; the forcing back to the centers of population those that fail in search of a day's labor in an already over-crowded labor market.

Those who succeed are for years congesting their earnings in the coffers of the land company instead of applying them to the regular channels of trade for circulation in the community, promoting general prosperity. The retarding of a healthy and normal development of the State's agricultural land perpetuates higher cost of living.

If the present difficulties will induce real estate men to moderate prices and cut out the get-rich-quick schemes, it will be better for all concerned. The farm land companies are not alone in their avariciousness. San Francisco men who were responsible for doubling and trebling rent here after the fire drove many thousands of San Francisco people across the bay, and they are there yet and will likely stay. The real estate men by means of a few months' extortion lost their customers forever and San Francisco loses their purchasing power and numerical strength.

Who loveth his fellow, is kind to himself.

## COLORADO'S LABOR WAR.

State Auditor Roady Kenehan's refusal to sign certificates of state indebtedness to pay expenses of troops in the Southern Colorado strike zone, and killing of four mine guards at La Veta, two of them prominent Denver youths, have been the sensations in the strike situation the past week. Without pay for services and running short of food supplies and ammunition, the officers and soldier boys are reported to be in a bad plight. Governor Ammons and Attorney-General Farrar on Thursday filed mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel Nelson A. Ballou, Deputy State Auditor, to sign the certificates. Kenehan is in Seattle as a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Decision of the court in the matter may be delayed some time.

Driven to desperation, the mine operators made a demand for government troops, but there was nothing doing, as Uncle Sam's militia is being held in readiness to capture Mexico. The miners prefer to occupy tent colonies all winter and are determined to win.

## SABOTAGE.

"Direct action and sabotage will get the goods," say the anarchist Chicago I. W. W. leaders. They have had a practical application of the tactics near Carrollton, Wash.

Marshfield is a city in southwestern Oregon. The majority of the workers are employed in saw mills. Wages are low and hours long. Some Chicago I. W. W.ites went there to improve conditions. How? By systematically educating and organizing the slaves of the mills? "Nix, da." That would take too long. Sabotage would turn the trick in jigtime, they said.

So they put soap on the pulleys, making the belts so slippery they would not grip. They put pebbles into the cogwheels, disabling the machinery. They drove spikes into the logs, breaking the saws. They sabotaged in various other ways.

Did it "get the goods?" Did the millowners raise wages or shorten hours? Not on your life. But they did send for several hundred Burns' detectives to watch the employees and ferret out the saboteurs. They drove everyone who was known to be an "I. W. W." or sympathizer out of town. They are busy "getting the goods" on the saboteurs and will no doubt send some of them to the penitentiary.

How did the mill slaves take to the tactics of the direct actionists? Did they follow the example and do like wise? Did they join the "one big union?" Guess not! The average working man has no use for acts of vandalism, even though they carry a French name.

The worker earning a wage of \$2 per day, and supporting out of that a family, perhaps, does not like to see the mill shut down for hours or days for repairs. Small consolation to him to know that the boss is losing more money than he.

On the first day of October wages were cut from \$2 to \$1.75, perhaps not because of the sabotage but in spite of it. The millowners have now complete control of the situation. "I. W. W." has become synonymous with rowdiness. The slaves are much harder to organize than before.

"Direct action" and sabotage will certainly "get the goods"—for the boss.—Henry Schoen.

## "THE CULINARY CRAFT."

"The Culinary Craft" is a new labor paper in San Francisco, edited by James Karsten, 440 Sansome street, and devoted to the interests of the workers employed in the hotel and restaurant industry. The magazine is unique in its particular field and will, no doubt, receive the patronage of those whose interests it is intended to serve. It is published monthly at \$1 per year. The third number, just come to hand, contains articles en-

titled as follows: Editorial on "Relations Between Cooks and Waiters"; "What a Waiter Must Know"; "Heraldry in the Kitchen," giving explanation of culinary art terms; "Hotel Service Bulletin," giving description of terms on menus and in connection with the hotel business; "The Del Monte Hotel," describing poor working conditions at that famous resort; "Circumstantial Evidence," a story of the suspicions often cast upon an innocent waiter when circumstances do not speak in his favor; "Something About Carving"; "Fundamental Principles of Cookery," initiating us to a knowledge of "what stock is"; "San Francisco's Portola," comparing same with carnivals of Paris, Cologne and New Orleans, to the advantage of our own unique and wonderful local celebration.

There are 37 pines native to the United States, of which 25 are Western species, and 12 Eastern.

## Herman's Hats

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Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

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All Watch Repairing Warranted  
for 2 Years

## You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located  
at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market  
St. Information gladly given.  
Membership 50c. a month.

The Union Hospital  
Association

Telephone, Douglas 952.



**MAUD YOUNGER'S APPEAL.**

Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco left Budapest, Hungary, in a hurry to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle. She had a plea to present to the labor movement. Her message is: "I want the delegates to the convention to realize that they cannot find anywhere in the world a more powerful ally than the unskilled working girl. I want the American Federation of Labor to help organize these girls, and to help them win their battle for a living wage. They need help, God knows! During the garment workers' strike in New York, when I was in a cell for picketing, fallen women 'picked up' by the police because they would not or could not pay 'protection money,' urged us with tears in their eyes to fight and never give up. They, too, had been workers in the factories and the stores. They chose the easier way.

"Those girls on strike were lowly born. Many of them came of peasant stock. They were newly organized. They had had no experience. Their treasury was empty. All were under-nourished. Many were actually weak with hunger.

"But how they fought! I was up before daylight every day, but, early as I was, I always found those girls on the picket line before me. They suffered insult, abuse, blows and arrest—suffered stoically, smilingly—and they won! I never saw finer courage.

"Wouldn't it be worth the while of the federation to help these girls who have done so much to help themselves? If I were conducting a big strike, I would ask nothing better than to have factory girls on the picket line."

**COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION,  
LOCAL No. 15.**

To Organized Labor, Greeting:—We, the coopers of Local Union No. 15 of Chicago, wish to call the attention of organized labor all over the country to the fact that the Calumet Baking Powder Company are using non-union barrels in the shipment of their goods. We have done everything in our power to get them to use union labeled barrels, but to no purpose. They say we have got to show them how they are going to be benefited by patronizing union labor.

Now, fellow workers, will you help us? You can do it, and you will help organized labor in general. Go to your grocer and have him notify the Calumet Baking Powder Company he can no longer sell their baking powder.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

Mlle. Dazie, the most noted American pantomimic and classic dancer, will be the headline attraction at the Orpheum next week in the little fantasy "Pantaloone," a plea for an ancient family by Sir James Matthew Barrie, author of "Peter Pan," "The Little Minister," etc. She was the first American prima ballerina to appear in New York in grand opera. "Pantaloone" is a story of the home life of actors of the "Harlequinade" as done in England years ago. In this little play certain conventions are accepted as matter-of-fact as that people of the "Harlequinade" are much the same off the stage as on, wearing the same apparel, etc., because it is all they have.

Stuart Barnes, the favorite singing comedian and one of the funniest of monologists, will sing a number of amusing songs and also give impersonations of the embarrassed lover and the forlorn husband. Barnes' face is his fortune.

Mabelle Lewis, the petite, delightful ingenue, and Paul McCarthy, will combine an offering in fifteen minutes of enjoyable entertainment, consisting of music, song and chatter.

Harry Armstrong and Billy Clark, popular song writers, will sing their latest compositions, "I Wasn't Exactly Running" and "Have a Heart," and present also an amusing comedy stunt.

Next week will conclude the engagements of Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly; Genare and Bailey; George Rolland and Co., and Ellen Beach Yaw.

**"MOTHER" JONES ON MRS. PANKHURST.**

"Mrs. Pankhurst doesn't understand problems of the lower classes; she belongs to the upper classes. What does Mrs. Belmont or Mrs. Mackay or other rich women who surround Mrs. Pankhurst know about the suffering of miners' wives and infants?

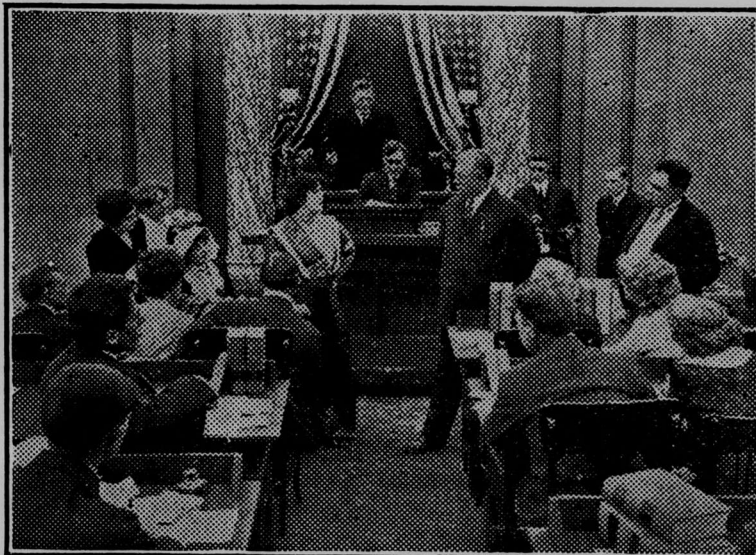
"Mrs. Pankhurst travels with women who are opposed to what laboring classes of America stand for. They demand to know what right Mrs. Pankhurst has to associate with such women at the same time that she talks about uplifting the world. The consumptive, economic America needs something more than Mrs. Pankhurst's celebrated cough syrup. I wish Mrs. Pankhurst were coming to speak to the women in the tented camps of the coal strikers of Colorado. It would be more of a lesson for Mrs. Pankhurst than for the wives."

**"FROM DUSK TO DAWN"—GREATEST PICTURE OF THE AGE.**

"From Dusk to Dawn," the most powerful and only film portraying the class-struggle, is a five-reel photo-play by Frank E. Wolfe.

It will be produced for one week at the Valencia Theatre, commencing Sunday afternoon, November 23rd. This drama is the only picture which accurately depicts the true condition of the wageworker of today. Many thrilling and realistic scenes are shown, telling of deeds of heroism by comrades and workmen. Its climax is in the great explosion and the heroic rescue by workmen. Ten Thousand people were employed in staging the play. The famous Clarence Darrow, who staunchly supported labor in the Los Angeles McNamara trial, is on view. Scenes of picketing and a cunning riot are displayed. One scene portrays the Senate chamber where women voters force the Governor to sign the "Right to Work" Bill.

Every working man and woman should go and see this stirring and skilfully realistic drama of present-day life.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 18, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Alexander Wood, violin.

Transfers deposited: Mrs. M. K. Hodgson, Local No. 99, Portland; W. W. Allen, Local No. 608, Astoria.

Transfers withdrawn: W. J. Reed, Local No. 310, New York; Dan Schmidt, Local No. 346, Santa Cruz; Pearl Palmer, Local No. 76, Seattle.

Strike assessments amounting to \$1.20 are now payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent after December 31, 1913.

The regular monthly meeting was held Thursday, November 13, 1913. There was a good attendance. The meeting indorsed the "Daily News" and "Bulletin" for the stand those papers have taken on behalf of organized labor. A donation of \$10 was made toward the defense of the men accused of murder in the recent riots in Wheatland, Cal. The purchase was authorized of \$15 worth of tickets to the benefit performance to be held at Broadway Theatre, Oakland, under the auspices of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

J. Dewey, leader at the Haight Street Theatre, has been laid up with an attack of la grippe for the past week.

President J. N. Weber, Secretary Owen Miller and D. A. Carey, member of the executive board of the American Federation of Musicians, are expected to arrive in this city some time next week. They are now attending the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle.

The cotton crop of Imperial County this year is estimated at not less than 19,000 bales. Experiments made in growing cotton in Stanislaus County have proved so satisfactory that cotton growing may become a leading industry in that section. The rice crop of the upper Sacramento Valley for this year is estimated at \$1,000,000. It is figured that 10,000 acres at 50 sacks per acre will bring \$2 per sack. Rice straw is shipped from Richvale to the Antioch paper mills.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

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Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00  
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 14, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by the Secretary. Delegate Decker elected chairman pro tem. President Gallagher arrived later.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Merryfield absent. Delegate Bonsor appointed Vice-President pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bookbinders—Thos. P. Garrity, vice W. C. Thornton. Retail Delivery Drivers, John Miller, vice T. O'Leary. Butchers—John Funk, vice August Maurer. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Austin Lewis, acknowledging receipt of \$161.05 for the Hop-Pickers' Defense League. From the Pressmen's Joint Strike Committee, acknowledging receipt of \$534.95, and thanking Council and affiliated unions for same. From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, stating it had endorsed resolutions in reference to the "Daily News" and "Bulletin." From Mailers No. 18, inclosing complimentary tickets for their grand ball to be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th. Cooks No. 44, inclosing statement relative to the assessment. From Bindery Women's Union, in reference to the assessment. From the Central Labor Council of Oakland, endorsing resolutions in reference to Hetch-Hetchy project. From Carpenters No. 483, endorsing resolutions commending the "Daily News" and "Bulletin." From Pressmen's Joint Strike Committee, stating that Harry Borden was authorized to collect the weekly benefits. Donations were received from the following unions: Glove Workers, Retail Delivery Drivers, Street Railroad Employees, Stable Employees, Machinists, Cooks' Helpers, Newspaper Solicitors, Pile Drivers, Office Employees, Waiters, Boiler Makers No. 25, Retail Clerks No. 432, Garment Workers No. 131.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Federation of Shop Employees of the Harriman lines, in reference to purchasing copies of the Illinois Central Bulletin. From Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 106, requesting a boycott on the Heidelberg Baking Company, 25th and San Bruno Ave.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Attorney Walter H. Robinson, in reference to the Torrens Land law.

From Miss Mattie M. Barkley, requesting sanction of Council to use the Office Employees' label. Moved that the request be granted; amendment, that it be referred to the Secretary. Amendment carried.

From Office Employees' Union, in reference to affiliated unions, State Federation of Labor and Building Trades Council employing members of the Office Employees' Union. Moved that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment, that the request be complied with. Amendment carried.

From Coopers' International Union, calling attention to the Calumet Baking Powder Company using non-union barrels in the shipment of their goods. Moved that communication be referred to the Grocery Clerks, Bakers and Provision Trades Council; also published in the "Labor Clarion"; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Gas Workers—Donated \$20 to the Pressmen on strike. Butchers—Sonoma Market still unfair to their organization. Musicians—Paid \$160 to unions on strike. Bro. Donovan reported for Shoe Workers that the strike of the cutters employed by Buckingham & Hecht had been satisfactorily adjusted.

**Label Section**—Label Section minutes filed and printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Executive Committee**—On the application for

a boycott on the La Bonita Theatre, 23rd and Clement street, from the Moving Picture Operators, Committee recommends that inasmuch as Mr. McGregor had agreed to live up to the rules and regulation of the union, that the communication be filed; concurred in. On the request for a boycott on the Crystal Theatre, Committee recommends that the matter be laid over for one week; concurred in. On the complaint against the Columbia Theatre, Committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the Secretary to call a meeting of the League in conjunction with the representatives of the Moving Picture Operators, in order to reach an adjustment; concurred in. The controversy between the Upholsterers' Union and the Occidental Mattress Company was taken up, and on the report of the Secretary, the Committee recommends that the communication be filed, and the Secretary of the Upholsterers advised that in the event of the man seeking employment in another shop that he be given a chance to become a member of the organization; concurred in. The application from Bootblacks' Union for a boycott on the stand at 106 Ellis street, was laid over for one week.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—The request of the Federal Civil Service Employees, to instruct the Council's delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to support their effort to have the convention endorse the interpretation of the Army Appropriation Act of August 24, 1912, in favor of retaining civil service employees in the Quartermaster's Department, which interpretation is contrary to the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. Committee recommends that the request of the Federal Employees be granted and that the Secretary of the Council be directed to telegraph proper instructions to the Council's delegate at Seattle; concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—President Gallagher introduced Delegate Chas. Nelson, who thanked the delegates for the assistance rendered him in the recent election.

**Special Order of Business**—The President introduced Mr. Bernard Noel Langdon-Davies to the delegates who addressed them on "International Conciliation." His remarks were enthusiastically received, and it was moved that a rising vote of thanks be tendered the speaker for his eloquent address; carried.

**Receipts**—Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Mailers, \$8; Millmen No. 42, \$20; Housesmiths, \$24; Refund on Tveitmoe Fund, \$200; Waitresses, \$28; Stable Employees, \$16; Office Employees, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Machine Hands, \$4; Blacksmiths, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Coopers, \$16; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Federal Employees, \$20; Chauffeurs, \$8; Laundry Drivers, \$16; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Label Section, \$6; Wheatland Fund, \$55; Calumet Miners, \$50; donations to unions on strike, \$1,299.80. Total receipts, \$1,930.80.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office expenses, \$15; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Geo. Johnson, \$25; W. N. Brunt Co., \$17.25; Schwabacher-Frye Co., \$4.50; Mattie Barkley, \$2.25; Light and Power Council, \$649.90; Printing Pressmen, \$649.90; Label Section, \$7. Total expenses, \$1456.80.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

The man who expects little in this world usually gets it.

The labor situation throughout New Zealand is rapidly approaching a condition that makes martial law necessary unless there is an immediate change for the better. Two more strike leaders were arrested recently and charged with sedition. More than 1000 armed constables are doing strike duty at Wellington.

The militia at Calumet, Mich., arrested more than 150 strikers and strike sympathizers, including men and women, at the Isle Royale and Superior mines. They accused their prisoners of making too much noise.



## Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon. MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

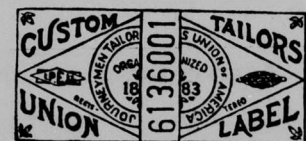
MLLE. DAZIE, in "Pantaloons," a Plea for an Ancient Family, by Sir James Matthew Barrie; STUART BARNES, Singing Comedian; MABELLE LEWIS AND PAUL MCCARTHY, Dainty Different Doings; HARRY ARMSTRONG & BILLY CLARK, Comedy Song Writers, Singing Their Latest Creations; HARRY FOX & YANCSI DOLLY; GENARO & BAILEY; GEORGE ROLLAND & CO.; THE WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS, Taken Exclusively for the Orpheum Circuit. Last Week—ELLEN BEACH YAW, The Famous Prima Donna Soprano. New Programme.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
**UNION MADE**  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**LABEL SECTION.**

November 1, 1913.

To the Members of Organized Labor.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council will hold a special meeting on Monday, December 1, 1913, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Auxiliary to the Label Section.

All union men are requested to urge their wives, daughters, sisters and friends to participate in this meeting, as it will be of interest to all organized workers, and the welfare of the union label card and button.

The meeting will be held in the Assembly Room of the Underwood Building, 525 Market street, room 702.

Hoping you will give this your earnest consideration, and co-operate with us for the best interest of all concerned, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

LABEL SECTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,  
E. GUTH, Secretary.

**NEXT STATE ELECTION.**

The November, 1914, election will be one of the most important held in California for some time, according to the list of officials to be elected compiled by Statistician James Cronin of Secretary of State Jordan's office.

Following are the officers to be elected: Governor, lieutenant-governor, chief justice of the supreme court, two associate justices of the supreme court (successors to Beatty, Shaw and Angellotti), secretary of State, controller, treasurer, attorney-general, surveyor-general, superintendent of public instruction, United States senator, associate justice of appellate court, first appellate district (successor to Kerrigan); associate justice of the appellate court, first appellate district (unexpired term of Hall, deceased); presiding justice of appellate court, second district (unexpired term of M. T. Allen, deceased); associate justice of appellate court, third district (successor to Hart); eleven members of the house of representatives, one from each congressional district; four members of the State board of equalization, one from each district; twenty State senators, one from each even numbered senatorial district; eighty assemblymen, one from each assembly district; delegates to State convention, one from each odd numbered senatorial district; twenty-two constitutional amendments, initiative measures, referendum measures, four propositions to bond State.

**WHEATLAND SUSPECT RELEASED.**

Edward Glaeser, another of the Wheatland riot suspects, has been released from custody and the charge of participating in a riot dismissed by District Attorney Stanwood of Marysville for lack of evidence. Glaeser was arrested in Sonoma county several weeks ago and has been held in the Sutter county jail. A few days ago habeas corpus proceedings were commenced by his uncle to secure his release from prison, but the action of the district attorney got the suspect his liberty before the writ could be heard.

In answer to some criticism that he has been holding some suspects in jail longer than necessary, District Attorney Stanwood said that he was ordering the release of men as soon as his investigations have convinced him of their innocence or that it would be a useless task to prosecute them.

One great, I might almost say the great, element of success and happiness in life is the capacity for honest, solid work. Cicero said that what was required was first audacity, second audacity, and third audacity. Self confidence is no doubt useful, but it would be more correct to say that what was wanted was first perseverance, second perseverance, and third perseverance.—Sir John Lubbock.

**DARROW ON POLITICS.**

Clarence S. Darrow, now lecturing throughout the country, a few weeks ago at Philadelphia spoke on the trade union topics in the following strain:

"Trade unionism is a war measure. It is the bridge over which the laboring class must travel to a better day. Take it away and they will go back to slavery.

"It is true that in your great struggles the law is sometimes violated. But the same thing happens in the erection of every skyscraper or the building of every railroad. It is an incident of progress."

Darrow advised the unions to use every instrument of modern society in their struggle.

"Don't overlook politics," he warned. "Forget party allegiance. But if you must remember it, there is only one party which has ever really stood for the working man. That's the Socialist party.

"Personally, I am not a Socialist. But that is merely because it is too narrow, too dictatorial. I don't like their trials for heresy. And I can't close my eyes to the present.

"Socialism is a long way off, so I insist on picking my men in the parties who are likely to win."

**HERE AND THERE.**

Alice Park of Palo Alto, Cal., has returned from a trip to Europe. She sends the following in a letter to the "Clarion":

"The eight-hour law is a magnet. The working women in the States where the hours of work are nine, ten or eleven, have heard one thing about California. They know of the eight-hour law for women and girls. Their faces brighten up at the name California, and the wish that they might live in an eight-hour State.

"Have you ever heard of the factory district of England? Seeing it is quite different from reading about it. The miles of small houses all smoked up. The miles of tall chimneys smoking everything up. The undersized people walking the narrow smoky streets. The thousands of children growing up to the age when the factory can swallow them up.

"Have you ever heard that people's lungs show at death whether their owners spent their lives in the city or in the country? Pink lungs show clean air. Gray or black lungs show smoky air. The lungs of England's factory district must be all one color, just as their houses are, smoked through and through."

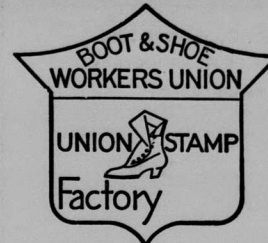
**DECISION AFFECTING SEAMEN.**

An important decision was rendered recently by the Supreme Court in Hawaii in the case of J. H. Schnack vs. H. O. Clark, defendant, and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, garnishee, in which it is held that "under the federal statutes the wages of a seaman engaged in the merchant trade between ports in this territory, the seaman not having been shipped by a shipping commissioner, may be attached by a creditor in garnishment proceedings."

Chief Justice Robertson says: "We think that the effect of this legislation is such that the wages of seamen engaged in the coastwise trade other than that between Atlantic and Pacific ports are not exempt from attachment unless the seaman was shipped by a shipping commissioner."

This means that seamen in the coastwise trade here are subject to the garnishment laws of California. As their wages to the amount of \$300 are exempt, they will not be hurt by previous decision.

Abstain from beans; that is, keep out of public office, for anciently the choice of the offices of state was made by beans.—Plutarch.

**Clarion Call to Men Who Labor**

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

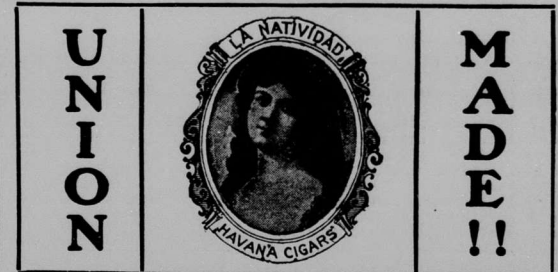
**BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS**

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.  
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

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MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets . . . . .	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	158,261.32
Number of Depositors . . . . .	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

There are two kinds of whiskey

**Old Gilt Edge Whiskey**

And -- well, what's the use?

R ye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov., Gold on Dark Blue.

**Summerfield & Haines**

**UNION-MADE CLOTHING**

**COR. SIXTH AND MARKET**

Agents Carhartt Overalls

**Golden Gate Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.



# Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



NOVEMBER, 1913.

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia  
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front  
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church  
(73) Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market  
(176) California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission  
(137) Co-Operative Press, The.....5 Guerrero  
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California  
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission  
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market  
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place  
(127) Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission  
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome  
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(79) McElvaine Press, The.....1182 Market  
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery  
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(55) McNeill Bros.....928 Fillmore  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome  
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth  
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(148) Pesce Printing Co.....419 Columbus Ave.  
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.  
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin  
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial  
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2385 California  
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front  
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....  
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....412-414 Mission  
.....580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call, The.....Third and Market  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(119) \*L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(60) \*Post.....727 Market  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-  
gomery.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

**J. J. O'Connor**  
**Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The provisions of the new law governing international elections has been declared in effect for the coming election by the executive council of the International Typographical Union. Under its provisions there will be a "political section" published in the "Typographical Journal" for the months of April and May. In this "political section" candidates may publish articles in support of their candidacy, such matter to be personally prepared by the candidates. Aspirants for the office of president or secretary-treasurer are limited in space to 2000 words, and candidates for other offices may not exceed 500 words.

According to press dispatches, a considerable sentiment has prevailed in the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. among the representatives of the printing trade unions in favor of an alliance such as was proposed by No. 21 and unanimously endorsed by the Nashville convention of the International Typographical Union.

Blanks for the compilation of statistics required by the international union will be in the hands of local chairmen within a few days. These officers are urgently requested to fill out the blanks and return to Secretary Michelson without delay. Chairmen should remember that the value of the data depends on its accuracy and should be sure that replies are correct.

James M. Duncan, successor of James M. Lynch as president of the International Typographical Union, joined "Big Six" in 1868, was president of that union from 1885 to 1888; delegate to Buffalo in 1887, and throughout the years of his membership has served No. 6 on innumerable committees. He was elected first vice-president of the international union at the election of May, 1912.

## A BURNS' MAN ON TRIAL.

A jury has been secured in the case of the Burns' detective, R. B. Cradelbaugh, accused of beating up Alfred Nelson, alleged to have participated in the riots at Wheatland, while the latter was in the detective's charge at Martinez.

District Attorney A. B. McKenzie said in his opening statement that he would prove that Cradelbaugh, alias R. B. Henry, arrested Nelson at Guerneville early in September, kept him over night in the jail at Sebastopol, later in the jails at Santa Rosa and Sacramento and also kept him over night in the jail in San Francisco, from whence he brought the prisoner to Martinez on the morning of September 17th; that on the evening of that day he brought him out under pretext of questioning him and after buying him several drinks in a saloon took him to a room in the Martinez Hotel, where he demanded that Nelson admit his complicity in the Wheatland riots. That when he refused the detective hit him upon the head with a piece of hose and later knocked him down with a revolver and jumped on him and kicked him. That he then took him into the bar of the hotel and bought him a drink and then knocked him down again. That Nelson called for help and that guests of the hotel interfered in his behalf.

The release of James Larkin from prison in Dublin apparently has not served to modify the bitter feeling in the labor world of the British Isles, and a general strike of trades unionists throughout the United Kingdom is again threatened. The union men are determined to fight the labor dispute in Dublin to a finish.

An emergency meeting of the trades union parliament committee was summoned for November 18th to consider proposals for a general stoppage of work in the British Isles.

Clothe your character today in the garments you wish to appear in tomorrow.



## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.  
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 326—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.  
Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Cloak Makers No. 3—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.  
Ship Scalers No. 12,831—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.  
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths in union circles occurred last week: Diedrich Schwormstede of the beer drivers; Rosco C. Dunlap of the riggers and stevedores; Elmer F. Ingraham, of the painters; Daniel J. Sullivan, of the printing pressmen; Mike Willa, of Alaska fishermen.

The local joint executive board of bartenders' and culinary unions are on record against the granting of a concession for an "Inside Inn" on the Fair grounds. The same people who at the St. Louis Fair boasted that they had broken up the culinary unions of St. Louis by their methods on the fair grounds there, are behind this project. Only an ironclad agreement could induce the joint board to reconsider its stand.

A beautiful silver loving-cup, bearing the inscription, "To the citizen, the coal miner, the breaker boy," was presented to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson at a meeting of the maritime workers in the Sailors' Union of the Pacific headquarters, 44 Embarcadero street, last night.

The presentation was made by Edward Anderson, treasurer of the Sailors' Union. The unions which joined in the gift were the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union, Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, Alaska Fishermen's Union, Marine Engineers' Union No. 35, and the California Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association.

Secretary Wilson outlined the features of the seamen's bill.

"The bill will give the seamen the right to quit work at any port," said Wilson, "provides for an eight-hour day for ship firemen and other laborers, requires that two 'able seamen' shall be provided for each lifeboat; that 75 per cent of the crew must be able to understand the language of the officers of the boat, and provides for the general improvement of conditions for maritime workers."

The operation of practically all the textile mills in Lawrence, Mass., may be affected by the action of 300 firemen, who voted recently to strike unless demands for an eight-hour day are granted. There are about fifty cotton and woolen mills, employing altogether 35,000 operators. The men now work twelve hours. They want the shorter workday with no reduction of pay.

The newly-organized Chamber of Commerce has offered its services to bring about a settlement in an effort to avert any such widespread suffering as was caused in the big strike of the mill operators in 1912, when 27,000 men, women and children were idle for nine weeks.

Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Chicago in the so-called "dynamite conspiracy" case, had made the correct ruling that "the conspiracy to destroy a building would not be conspiracy in which the Federal courts would have cognizance. The conspiracy that must be proved is a conspiracy among these men to transport dynamite on passenger trains." Therefore, he asks the government to offer proof that the Federal Government had not reached beyond its jurisdiction, and had not punished the defendants for crimes punishable by various States.

The same points were raised in the trial of the cases at Indianapolis by Judge Anderson, but his opinion was: "Sit down." Judge Baker's position foreshadows acquittal for the accused.

Single-tax amendment to the charter has been adopted at Pueblo, Colo.

The commission form of government for Denver was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court of Colorado recently. The non-partisan headless ballot and preferential system of voting were likewise declared valid.

To contract ties of friendship with any one is to contract friendship with his virtue.—Thoreau.



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**\$2.50**



**DULL CALF TOPS—Newest "Narrow Swing" tipped toes, hand welt soles—Military Heels, Union Stamped.....\$2.50**

## Personal and Local

The San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday evening received a report to the effect that the shoemakers and shoecutters have adjusted their differences with a large local factory and ended the strike after being out six weeks. The employers granted union conditions and an increase in wages.

Supervisor-elect Charles A. Nelson addressed the Council, thanking the delegates and all wage-workers for their loyal support at the late election.

As a result of the friendly rivalry between two gangs of steel workers employed by C. A. Blume & Company, rapid progress is being made on both the city hall and auditorium. There are 7400 tons of steel to be installed for the city hall, as against 3500 tons for the auditorium, yet the city hall workmen, who started on October 31st, nine days only before the auditorium gang, are overhauling their competitors. Their steel, however, is in much more convenient shape for handling.

A total of \$428,000 worth of bonds was sold by City Treasurer McDougald Thursday a week ago to six different purchasers, the largest individual sale being one of \$286,000. Since August 19th \$3,045,000 of the city's 5 per cent bonds have been sold and of these McDougald has disposed of \$3,034,000 worth over the counter.

Laundry girls of Tacoma, Wash., have started a co-operative laundry.

A hydrocycle or water bicycle, recently invented, is supported by the axles of the wheels with what look like big square boxes, which are of course the floats. These make it impossible for the wheel to sink or tip sideways. The wheels are provided with wide spokes like the blades of a mill wheel and they are driven by the usual motion of the feet which of course makes them drive the whole thing forward just as the wheels of a steamer do. A flat rudder at the rear is connected with the handle bars by a light cable. The wheel runs just as well on land as on water.

The man who doesn't know when he is licked has to take a lot of punishment.

Oscar Nelson, president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, has been appointed labor commissioner of Illinois.

James A. Johnstone has been transferred from the wardenship of Folsom prison to that of San Quentin prison owing to the resignation of John E. Hoyle, warden of the latter.

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Board of California has been appointed a director of the National Committee for Industrial Safety, being the first representative of the committee on the Pacific Coast. The committee has a large membership, representing all industries, manufacturers of safety devices and labor organizations, banded together for the protection of human life and the prevention of accidents.

### BRICK VS. CONCRETE.

Nathaniel Ellery, civil engineer for the Brick Builders' Bureau, has completed and published the second volume of his "Permancy in Building Construction." There is only a page of reading matter in the book but the hundred photographs make print unnecessary. It is directed against the use of concrete. Two thousand copies were printed at a cost of \$3100. The books will be distributed to prospective builders as a part of the campaign being waged by the bricklayers against concrete construction.

### THEM FEW KIND WORDS.

You are the vilest and most arrogant and the most egotistical old hypocrite and the biggest pusillanimous liar that has ever walked the streets of Walnut or that ever sat in the pew of a church. There is not an honest hair on your head or an honest fiber in your body. You haven't a friend on earth or a principle that you would not turn down for a dollar. You heap calumny upon the living and disturb the dead by lying about them. You have the instinct of a viper in your scabby body, and your slimy trail is strewn with failures and newspaper wrecks. You started half a dozen newspapers when you did not have the ability and the means to run one successfully. You are nothing but a fangless, blear-eyed serpent. Your head has been crushed, but your tail will wiggle till the sun goes down.—Walnut, Kan., "Eagle."

### ARBITRATION WINS.

In the long lived controversy between the railroads of the East and their conductors and trainmen over the latter's demands for more pay, which ended last week, the employees were granted an increase in wages averaging 7 per cent and totaling \$6,000,000 annually—about half of what they asked. The agreement dates from October 14th last, effective for one year. One hundred thousand men will share in the increase.

The board of arbitration on which sat the presidents of several of the biggest railroads in the country met September 1st and spent a month trying to arrange some plan to handle the labor situation.

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